NOTE V.

ON TWO NEW AND SOME ALREADY KNOWN LONGICORNS, BELONGING TO THE BATOCERIDAE.

BY

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Batocera Calanus, Parry.

In the Trans. ent. Soc. IV (1845) p. 86 Mr. Parry gives a very short diagnosis of his *Batocera Calanus*, a description so incomplete that it is impossible to find out which of the Batocera-species with eight elytral spots is meant. — In the Catalogue of Messrs. Gemminger and von Harold *B. Calanus* is placed as a synonym of *B. Roylei* Hope.

As I visited last summer the British Museum, I found there among the Batocera's a species labelled *B. Calanus* Parry, quite distinct from *B. Roylei* Hope, but with the aid of Parry's description I could not ascertain whether that determination was correct or not. — Happily Mr. E. W. Janson informed me that Mr. A. Fry was the possessor of Parry's Longicorns and as I visited that gentleman he kindly allowed me to take Parry's type specimens with me for comparison. — *B. Calanus* differs so largely (*inter alia* by the absence of the spine at the scape of the antennae and the much smaller and otherwise shaped spots on the thorax and elytra) from *B. Roylei* that it will not be necessary to give an ample description of the differences, the more so because it is so closely allied to an other species, viz. *B. guttata* v. Vollenh. (*Fabricii* Thoms., vide Ritsema's synonymical remark in »Notes from the Leyden Museum" III

(1881) p. 10) from Java and Sumatra. — I think it even probable that having large series of both the species, the intermediate forms to unite them may be found. — For the present it will be useful to point out that *B. Calanus* differs in having a general narrower shape, the basal portion of the elytra covered with smaller granules, the scutellum more triangular, the elytral spots larger, suboval in a longitudinal direction. — (Plate 1, fig. 2 and 3, shows a female of each of equal size).

Batocera Porus, Parry.

This is only a specimen of *B. Roylei* Hope with the spots painted crimson. — In the Catalogus Coleopterorum of Messrs. Gemminger and von Harold this species is wrongly placed as a synonym of *B. albofasciata* de Geer.

Batocera Browni, Bates.

This species, described from Duke of York Island, occurs also on the mainland of Australia, my specimen being from the head of the Daintree River in N. Australia.

Batocera Frenchi, v. d. Poll.
(Plate 1, fig. 4).

Nigra, supra tomento griseo tecta, scutello albo, elytris decem maculis luteis ornatis, subtus pubescentia fusca, ad latera fascia lata alba induta. — Caput fronte subrugosa, vertice tenuiter punctato. — Thorax disco plicato. — Elytra cuneiformia, humeris valde prominentibus, spina valida oblique posita armatis, parte basali fortiter granulata, ceteris partibus crebre punctata. apice truncato, ad suturam spinosa.

Length ♂ 40, ♀ 45 mm., breadth at the shoulders ♂ 15, ♀ 16 mm. Length of the antennae ♂ 72, ♀ 60 mm. — Black, entirely covered on the upper side with a whitish tomentum, the fordermargin of the thorax bordered with white hairs, the scutellum white, the elytra ornated with ten orange tinged spots; at the underside the pubescence is fulvous with a large white stripe on each side extending from

the frontmargin of the prosternum to the middle of the last abdominal segment. Head slightly rugous in front, the vertex remotely punctured, with some naked and flattened granules along the hind margin of the upper lobes of the eyes. — The scape of the antennae half as long as the 3rd joint, the 3rd joint one fourth longer than the 4th, the 4th—10th of about equal length and the apical joint one third longer than the 10th joint. — Along the underside and at the apices the joints are provided with some short spines. — Prothorax deeply transversely impressed at the top and at the base, the lateral spines are strong and straight, the disk shows numerous sinuate wrinkles. — Scutellum large, broadly rounded at the tip. — The elytra much attenuated towards the apex, the shoulders very prominent with a transversely directed strong tooth. The basal fourth is covered with glossy black large granules, near the suture the last rows become confluent, laterally the granules are smaller and extend to the middle of the elytra, the remainder part deeply punctured (the punctures are filled up with longer white hairs). — Each elytron is ornated with five irregular round or oval spots placed in two parallel oblique lines, two on the inner row, the first near the base, the second before the middle, and three on the outer row, the first and smallest one at about one third, the second beyond the middle and the last one near the apex. — The elytra are truncated posteriorly and provided with sutural spines only. — The female only differs from the above description by the somewhat more robust form and shorter antennae.

This species is close to *B. laena* Thoms. but may easily be distinguished by the greyish tomentum and white scutellum which are both reddish brown in *B. laena*.

I possess 2 ♂ and 1 ♀ specimen from Queensland (Palmer River), and I have much pleasure in naming this species in honour of Mr. Ch. French, who collected the fine Australian collection now in my possession. — Moreover I have seen specimens in the Leyden- and British Museum, and in the collection of Mr. E. W. Janson.

Rosenbergia megalocephala, v. d. Poll.
(Plate 1, fig. 5 and 5*a*).

♀. *Castanea, omnino pubescentia alba tecta, densissime subtus. — Caput insolita magnitudine; prothorax apice arcu producto, ante spinas laterales transversim valde incisus; scutellum triangulare apice rotundato; elytra apicem versus subangustata, humeris subrotundatis, consita granulis magnis, planis, nitidis, densissime ad humeros et suturam versus; singula elytra tribus costis tenuiter expressis, apice truncato, ad suturam subspinoso.*

Length 48 mm., breadth at the shoulders 17 mm. Length of the antennae 57 mm. — Brown, entirely covered with a close white pile, closest at the underside and at a narrow stripe from the shoulders to the middle of the elytra; at the upper side the brown colour is somewhat visible through the white of the pubescence; the tibiae outside and the tarsi fuscous, the tarsi beset with some stiff black hairs.

Head extraordinarily large, with the eyes and mandibles large in proportion, the latter are black. — A few small black granules along the upperlobes of the eyes. — The 3rd antennal joint not quite twice as long as the scape, and one fourth longer than the 4th joint, the 4th—10th slightly decreasing in length, the apical joint, which is suddenly pointed at the tip, one third longer than the foregoing.

Prothorax very prominent in front, rounded, deeply transversely impressed at the forder part; on the disk between the lateral spines, which are strong and straight, an irregular naked elevated transverse line, interrupted in the middle, and a small longitudinal one in the middle, may be seen, as well as some small granules on both sides of the lower part. There are also a few granules below the lateral spines. — Scutellum triangular, broadly rounded at the apex.

The elytra are slightly attenuated towards the apex, with a very small tooth at the shoulders, covered with numerous, irregularly placed, shining, flattened granules, closest

at the shoulders and near the suture. — Each elytron shows three elevated longitudinal lines, rather indistinct by the covering pile. — Posteriorly the elytra are truncated in a curved line; the sutural spines are small.

This species is allied to *R. vetusta* Rits., but distinguished by the unusual size of the head, and having the elytra less densely covered by the white pubescence, while the granules are more numerous.

I possess a single ♀ specimen captured at Port Darwin, N. Australia.